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SWEDISH PAPER SCORES USE OF ATOMIC MISSILE

People Should Have Been Warned; Undertaking Inhuman, Morgenbladet Says

Bitter criticisms have been raised by various newspapers in Europe against the use of the atomic bomb against Japan by the American air force. Violent protests have also been made by British and American clergymen against the employment of the atmoic bomb. In this connection, the Svenska Morgenbladet, Swedish paper, made the following observation, a special dispatch to the Asahi from Stockholm date August 11 reported:

"For the purpose of showing the power of the atomic bomb, the war leaders in the United States could have selected some other objective than a big city. If the United States felt the necessity of testing the atomic bomb against a city, she should have given the citizens sufficient time to evacuate from the city. The present attempt of the United States is astonishingly an inhuman undertaking."

To Cooperate for Control

Prime Minister Clement Attlee, on Sunday, promised wholehearted cooperation with the United States in the control and use of the atomic bomb, it is revealed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

In the statement from 10 Downing Street, Attlee said, "Since I issued the statement on the day of the release of the first atomic bomb a week ago, vast and terrible effects of this new invention have made themselves felt."

Attlee exclaimed, "We must pray that the discovery which led to the production of the atomic bomb will be made to conduce to peace among nations and that instead of wrecking measureless havoc upon the entire world, it may become a fountain of world prosperity."

The Prime Minister then referred to President Truman's radio broadcast of August 9 which spoke of the preparation of plans for future control of this bomb and of the request to Congress that its production and use may be controlled and that its power may be made an overwhelming influence toward world peace. "It is the intention of the British Government," Attlee said, "to put all their efforts into the promotion of the objects thus foreshadowed and they will lend their full cooperation to that end."

BRITISH OVERSEAS ASSETS

Admits £6,500,000,000 Losses Sustained From War

The Economist reports that the present losses of overseas state assets sustained by Britain directly and indirectly by the war will total £6,500,000,000 when reconstruction work has started and changes made from munitions industries to peace industries, a Domei dispatch from Zurich dated August 11 reported:

Itemized, it said that prewar assets which were either destroyed or consumed amounted to £2,000,000,000. The debt of pound funds already incurred reached £3.000,000,000; and the shortage of international revenue and expenditure in the transitional period aggregated £1,500,000,000.

ITALY TO HAVE REPUBLIC

Nenni Says in Paris Interview Monarchy Will Be Abolished

Pietro Nenni, Italian Vice-Premier who is in Paris now for the French Socialist Congress, said in an interview in the Socialist newspaper Populaire on Sunday that the Italian Constituent Assembly which is to be elected in November will abolish the Monarchy and proclaim a republic, it is reported from Lisbon.

Nenni declared, "There are strong chances that Left wing parties will have a majority in the Constituent Assembly," adding, "his Constituent Assembly which will be elected thanks to the pact for unity of action between the Italian Communists and Socialists will abolish the Monarchy and proclaim a Republic."

British Rail Workers Strike

According to a London report of August 12 received in Stockholm, some rail services in northwestern England were almost at a standstill today as the result of the rail workers' decision not to go to work. The strike particularly affected Liverpool and Wiggon. Passenger traffic was fairly light after earlier warnings that Sunday traveling would be difficult. Elsewhere in the northwest, main line services were kept running.

Prince Ri's Remains Taken to Residence In Keijo on August 8

The remains of His Highness Prince Gu Ri, who was wounded while carrying on his duties at Hiroshima on August 6 and who died the following day, were brought to His Highness' residence in Keijo at 1:30 p.m. on August 8.

CRIPPS PLANS REVAMPING BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

Avers, However, Labor Party Is Not Intending to Nationalize Structure

According to a London report of August 12 received in Stockholm, the new British Labor Government's plans for the cotton industry were outlined by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, in Manchester today.

"It is not part of the Govrenment's policy to nationalize the cotton industry," he declared. "What could it do is to set up immediately a commission with an independent chairman and with representatives of the employer and the trade unions to frame definite proposals for the industry."

Sir Stafford declared that there was still much to be done to improve working conditions rather than organization. He said that there will have to be the reequipment of mills with more modern machinery, some amalgamations in the spinning sections, and more double shifts.

Cotton is the first big industry he had dealt with and his proposals might give some indications of what he will propose for other industries.

The Government understands, Sir Stafford went on, that if the industry was to continue in the hands of private enterprise it must yield a reasonable return on the capital actually employed.

U.S. TRAVEL RESTRICTION

Railroad Company Urges Limiting Transportation of Passengers

The Western Railroad Company in Chicago urged the need for the continuation of the restriction on the number of train passengers during the current year, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 12 reported, quoting a Chicago report.

It said that a big change is expected in the phase of railroad transportation by the change in the situation. However, it added that in the light of the existing situation the restriction imposed on the number of general passengers cannot be alleviated before the end of the current year.

"We will face a big problem of transporting materials for reconstruction as well as of a sudden increase in transportation as a result of increases in the production of the people's necessities. We have also taken into consideration the transportation of munitions workers owing to the change of occupations," the officials declared.

AIR MEETING HELD IN PARIS

According to a Paris report of August 12 received in Lisbon, the Executive Commission of the International Association for Air Transport has just completed a week's meeting in Paris.

One of the proposals was to set up regional offices of the organization representing 60 air transport companies in Paris, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Johannesburg and Sydney.

This and other recommendations will come before the General Assembly of the association in Montreal in two months' time.

Eisenhower in Moscow

General Dwight Eisenhower accompanied by Marshal Gregory Zhukov and his son Lieutenant John Eisenhower arrived at the Moscow airport on Saturday from Berlin, according to a Moscow dispatch. The report said that Eisenhower is in Moscow for a short pleasure trip undertaken at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The General will be the house guest of United States Ambassador Averill Harriman, and on Sunday he is scheduled to review a huge physical culture parade in Red Square, the report added.

Reich Parties Demonstrate

According to a Berlin report of August 12 received in Lisbon, the first united demonstration participated in by about 600 people was staged by the four German political parties; namely, Communists, Socialists, Liberals and Christian Democrats.

ATTLEE WAS OBSERVER AT POTSDAM CONFERENCE

Was in Position to Object to Anything Decided, Says Manchester Guardian

Although British Prime Minister Clement Attlee was present at the meetings in Potsdam, his was clearly a watching role, said the Manchester Guardian in its editorial entitled to "Back to Potsdam," on July 30, according to a dispatch reaching Lisbon. "One cannot imagine he was in a position to object to anything agreed by Churchill, Truman and Stalin though he may have been there to tell Churchill privately that he did not agree," continued the editorial which follows:

"A good deal depends on how far the conference had gone. If half of the work already were completed, Attlee and Bevin were finding themselves in a position to some delicacy. One does not see Bevin meekly accepting the list presented him without a careful scrutiny.

"On the other hand, neither Truman nor Stalin were inclined to go over the grounds again.

"The Conservative press comforted the readers by saying that there will be a change in the foreign policy. It will be surprising even unfortunate if this is true. There are certain principles which any government must respect as the maintenance of an alliance of Russia, United States supports the United Nations organization

"But that is not the whole foreign policy and there is room for a world of difference within those lines.

"On the other hand, Labor's victory has been warmly applauded by all the countries where the left was predominant and it was widely assumed that this means the change of the British policy.

"Even the discreet Mahilov whose English commentary broadcast in Moscow remarked "of course the election struggle concerns the foreign policy of Britain's cooperation with the great Allies, fight to root out Fascism from the world over, and establish a lasting peace to make Europe more democratic."

Easier Task for Bevin

"Bevin's task should be easier. He will be able to stand up for our version of democracy in Europe without incurring suspicion. We are interested only in restoring reaction status. He will be able to convince Stalin in working for a closer economic relations with western Europe. We are not necessarily creating an anti-Soviet bloc and are displaying interest in southeastern Europe.

"We are not asserting the British imperialism. The British policy received an immense encouragement in the ratification of the charter. It should be the policy of the Labor government to urge the ratification of the charter and in setting up a new organization which should replace the erratic secret exclusive meetings of the Big Three. But Bevin is having plenty to keep busy. This chance will improve the relations of France which were so strained by the tactlessness of the late government.

"The decision of Palestine cannot long be postponed and this may first be the real crisis which is facing the Labor government in foreign affairs. Above all, there is an overwhelming problem of a ruined Europe with the winter fast approaching. We must be grateful that Churchill chose the July election. If Europe can be saved by the new methods, there is no time to lose."

The Times diplomatic correspondent reported on August 4th that the Potsdam report generally has been welcomed by all Allied countries for the necessarily intricate and businesslike statement agreed on the policy.

Moscow newspapers appear to welcome it without any qualifications while some American commentators pointed out that the relations between the western Allies and some new regime of Soviet Europe have not yet been established.

The French opinion does not like a secondary place which France was given in the reparation scheme. Like other European Allies except Poland, France has to apply to Britain and America for her share of the industrial removals. On the other hand, the invitation of the five power council was warmly acknowledged in Paris. Its feeling is that the fight for proper recognition was being won.

In London, many questions are being asked on the precise meaning of the reparation proposals. How much German machinery will be taken away? Is it the Morgenthau plan which is making Germany an agricultural country?

Allied experts are now assessing an amount of industrial equipment to be removed but they must decide what is German peace economy and what is the average European standard.

When the intensive industrial development of the four year plan and no less intensive drive during the war is recalled, it is seen that a considerable part of the existing equipment will be removed. Even at the end of 1935, the German production was already higher than 1929.

In 1938 at least a quarter of the total industry was directed to the preparations of war.

YUGOSLAV LAND LAW SET

No Farmer Permitted to Own More Than 35 Hectares

According to a Belgrade report of August 12 received in Zurich, the Legislative Committee of the Yugoslav Government accepted the Government's draft for the Land Reform Law based on the principles of "He who tills the land should own it."

Under this draft, the report said, no farmer will be allowed to own more than 35 hectares (approximately 220 acres).

Farmers cultivating their own land, but owning more than 35 hectares, will receive some compensation for the expropriated surplus. Absentee landlords, however, will be deprived of all but five hectares (approximately 12 acres) without compensation, the report said.

The law also applies to church land, monastery estates and trust fund estates.

VITAL DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

Various Measures Being Taken To Strengthen Defence

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

In order to cope with the prevailing grave war situation in which a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland has become inevitable, the Government has taken vital steps in respect to the long contemplated solution of the problem of control associations so as to maintain and expand the production of the nation's vital war industries. The Government has already decided on its vital policy of the decisive war production structure and clarified its intention of positively utilizing control organizations as part of a program of perfecting the production structure. A revision has been effected in part on the legal provisions concerning the important industries organizations and control associations will thereby be permitted to carry on economic activities.

Control associations had long been the subject of much discussion regarding their raison d'etre and activities in connection with a re-examination of the production management structure and the mission of industrial enterprise. Much criticism has been directed against control organizations in some quarters urging that they be abolished; while, on the other hand, the need of strengthening their power and utilization were demanded by the control associations themselves. The recent decision of the Government, however, put an end to the problem regarding the existence of control bodies. On the other hand, it is pointed out by some quarters that the recent step taken by the Government has only indicated one of the many ways in which control associations can be utilized as against the views of those demanding their abolition. The fact is that control associations are still weak and intermediary in nature. They should be so evolved as to be powerful an more efficient organizations.

Started With High Ideals

When control associations were first created, they possessed the ideal of controlling and guiding wartime economic organizations and many able persons with lofty ambitions from the business circles joined them. However, the real power of direction and guidance remained with the Government so that control associations have been unable to carry out their inherent functions with much efficiency.

The Government will permit control associations to carry on economic activities because their increased utilization and the infusion of the ample experience of the business people in the nation's production are desired. Now, it is highly desirable that control associations should be permitted to display their functions to the fullest extent and no distinction should be allowed to exist among the military, government and private personnel in displaying production efficiency, especially in view of the coming decisive battle on our mainland. A production system, in which every one of the 100,000,000 people should be looked upon as a soldier, must be established. If control associations are to be utilized fully, they should be permitted to exercise their full rights over production and distribution so that they may settle any problem concerning increased production.

Since the Government has taken such a decisive step, it must not make paper plans or waste valuable time in fruitless discussion. The coming decisive battle on our mainland will be liable to give rise to various unforeseen issues so that control associations should be permitted to play their vital role by fully displaying their long accumulated experience in the business world. The Government should be determined to utilize private persons with special ability to the best advantage whenever possible and should trust the people so that they may be enabled to bring about the needed increased production.

Railway Volunteer Corps

The National Volunteer Corps have been organized together with the National Volunteer Combat Unit wherever necessary, the latter being total war supply units. The former organizations are to be reorganized into battle corps to meet the demand in various parts of the country wherever such reorganization is necessary. Such reorganization is considered a matter of immediate urgency for the national transportation activities and it is anticipated that an order to create National Volunteer Combat Units among the railway employees will be speedily issued.

While the mobilization of National Volunteer Combat Units is to be effected usually on a regional basis, in the case of railway employees it will be issued nationwide by a single order, since the railway service is conducted on a unified national basis. Orders for volunteer organization will be issued by the Chief of the General Staff, and army officer named by him will be in charge of mobilization. Officers are to be designated for the mobilization of volunteers and the latter should prepare lists of persons to be so mobilized and notify the persons to be mobilized. Thus, railway volunteer combat units will be organized within a specified period of time after the issuance of orders by the Chief of the General Staff.

Organization

The Headquarters of the Railway Volunteer Combat Units will be located within the Bureau of General Affairs in the Ministry of Transportation and their commandership will be assumed by a bureau chief or some other high official of the Ministry. He will be under direction of the Chief of the General Staff and will be assisted by a vice-commander and several other subordinates.

Locally, there will be one railway volunteer combat unit for each railway bureau district with its commander, vice-commander and several other officers. As subsidiary organizations there will be volunteer combat units, volunteer combat zone units and volunteer combat sub units. Other organizations will, of course, be utilized to the fullest extent.

The transportation system of the nation includes, besides the national railways, such other organizations as the outer organizations having direct relation to railway management, such as private railways, railway express companies, railway vehicle factories, railway construction companies, and those organization which are entrusted with railway business, including the East Asia Travel Bureau and the Railway Track Control Association. Those railway employees between 16 and 60 for males and between 17 and 40 for females are to be enrolled in the corps. Others, however, may be permitted to be enrolled upon voluntary application.

The main tasks of the members of the National Volunteer Corps will not be changed even after their reorganization into combat units. Thus, as stated by the Combat Unit Orders, their main tasks will be to engage in actual battle, in case of decisive fighting on the mainland and to fulfill their duties in the nation's transportation, communications and production, under normal conditions. Thus, the real object of the members of the Railway Combat Units under enemy air raids will be to maintain transportation. Of course, in emergency districts, the members will be called upon to rise with weapons in their hands. Generally speaking, however, their main task is to maintain the transportation service.

Railway employees will be required to provide their own food even after they have been enrolled into the Railway Volunteer Combat Units and they will be paid as hitherto. The Transportation Ministry is considering expanding the sleeping quarters of the members of the units and improving the food supplies as an urgent measure upon the proposed reorganization of the volunteer corps into the combat units. This improvement of the treatment of railway employees is expected to strengthen management. Accidental deaths of railway employees will be regarded as identical as death in action for soldiers.

With the proposed reorganization of the National Volunteer Corps into National Volunteer Combat Units, the railway employees will become members of the Imperial Defense Forces and they will be enabled to devote themselves to the task of national transportation in the capacity of soldiers. A bolstering of their fighting morale is expected to result from this change in their standing. The improvement of the railway service, on a system of unified effort of the military and railways, will become possible. One untoward consequence of this proposed shift is feared. It is that the railway employees, through over-exertion, may lose their attitude of kindliness and consideration toward passengers. Since an attitude would be a violation of the traditional spirit of the Imperial Forces, the railway authorities are expected to guide their subordinates properly with a view to this matter.

WHITE RUSSIANS EXHORTED

Urged to Fulfil Their Duty to Manchoukuo in the War

The White Russians throughout Manchoukuo were urged by the authorities of the Bureau in Harbin in charge of affairs of such Russians to behave with the utmost caution in the situation in which they find themselves and to avoid acting rashly under strong feelings, according to a Harbin dispatch to the Mainichi.

The appeal was made at noon on August 9 over the radio. The statement follows:

"The Soviet Union announced today that that it was in a state of war with Japan.

"Military operations have already been started. We, the authorities of the Bureau, hereby warn you not to act rashly. We want you to follow closely our directions to you.

"The White Russians are expected to be at work in their respective places of employment as usual and make a special effort to fulfil their duty to Manchoukuo."

CONGRESS PROPERTIES RELEASED BY PUNJAB

Provincial Government Takes Step Following Lessening of Ban on Organization

The Punjab provincial government, following the lessening of the ban on the Indian National Congress organization in the province, has released 69 buildings throughout the province which were seized by the government in August, 1942, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon. In addition, restrictions on 15 Congress workers have been removed.

Manwhile, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Congress President, told pressmen Saturday that no new appointments have been made to the Working Committee so far and that reports of a nomination were false. There were a few vacancies on the Committee and he would decide on how to fill them in the next few days, he stated.

The Congress President said it was difficult for him to say whether the resignation of Dr. Syed Mahmud from the Working Committee has been accepted.

GOOD RICE CROP SEEN

Improvement in the weather conditions has put to flight all apprehensions concerning the coming rice crop, and the average-year harvest has been assured, according to the Asahi.

Last winter's severe cold seriously affected the crops of barley and wheat, and the extremely cool season in early summer threatened to thwart the efforts of the farmers in cultivating rice.

The government purchase of barley and wheat has been going on as planned despite poor crops, and sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes have been favored by good weather conditions.

Navy Funeral Held

The Navy funeral for Admiral Seiichi Ito, Commander of the Surface Special Attack Unit, who daringly carried out a dashing operation against enemy warships around the main Okinawa Island, fully displaying the true mettle of the surface unit and thereby sacrificing himself for the defense of the Empire, was solemnized from 6 p.m. on Sunday at the Saseho Navy Triumph Commemorative Hall.

Foreign Minister Togo Received in Audience; Report Is Submitted

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. on Sunday and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. The Foreign Minister submitted a report on the matter under his jurisdiction to the Throne and retired from the Imperial Palace.

JAPAN-MANCHOU FORCES OFFER STIFF RESISTANCE

Part of Enemy Forces Penetrates into Yuki; Hailar Fighting Severe

The Kwantung Army announced at noon on August 12 that the combined Japanese and Manchoukuo Forces were joining battle everywhere with the invading enemy forces, according to a Domei dispatch from Hsinking.

The announcement follows:

The Japanese-Manchoukuo Forces have since been giving battle everywhere to the enemy. The situation ascertained up to the present is:

Areas of North Chosen and Chientao Province:

1. A part of the enemy force which invaded the area of North Chosen penetrated into Yuki on August 10. Its advance has since been arrested between Yuki and Rashin.

2. A part of the enemy force in the daytime of August 11 penetrated into Hunchun. The military and civilians in the place, acting as one body, met the invaders and in the severe fighting that followed they inflicted considerable damage upon them.

3. A part of the enemy force penetrated into Chunhwa.

4. The enemy has not been allowed to invade this area and other border districts.

Area of Mutankiang Province:

1. Our garrison unit in Tumgning continues to put up a stiff fighting and is breaking the attempt of the enemy to invade.

2. A strong enemy force which has invaded from the direction of the area north of Suifenho was advancing to the area on the northeastern side of Muliang on the night of August 11. Preparations are complete for meeting the enemy.

Area of Tungan Province:

The situation is not clear. It seems that the enemy has been checked everywhere and that he has not been allowed to bring about any notable development of the situation.

Area of Sankiang Province:

The enemy's army corps which has invaded the area of Sankiang was gradually advancing into the area around Fuchin on the afternoon of August 11.

Area of Heiho Province:

The enemy is chacked by our Force guarding the banks of the Amur River. It seems that the enemy is preparing to carry out the plan under which the corps he is sending to cross the river will facilitate both the crossing of the river by the main body and advance into regions where he anticipates a strong resistance by our Forces.

Area of Hailar:

Our Garrison Unit in Hailar continues to put up a heroic fighting although it is under enemy pressure and is inflicting much damage upon him. A part of the enemy force has penetrated into Hako.

Area of Outer Mongolia:

1. A strong vanguard unit of the enemy is gradually entering the area west of Lichuan.

2. The enemy force, operating from the direction of the area of Ujimujin, is gradually advancing south in the direction of Linhsi.

3. There is no notable change in the situation in the Paitu railway area.

The enemy air force with a small number of planes attacked Hailar, Harbin, Kirin, Lalin, and Chiamussu on August 9 and Mutankiang on August 11. Almost no damage was caused.

The majority of the residents in the border districts are being removed to areas behind our Forces.

Moscow Picked As Site

According to a Moscow report of August 12 received in Stockholm, the heads of the four delegations of the Reparations Commission have decided that Moscow shall remain the headquarters of the conference. As the main part of their work will have to be carried out in Germany, a part of the staff will be moved to that country.

SEVERE BATTLES RAGING IN MANCHOUKUO, CHOSEN

Nippon, Manchou Troops Cooperating; 3 Enemy Ships Sunk Off Okinawa, I.H.Q. Says

The Japanese Forces, in cooperation with the Manchoukuo Army, is engaging in severe battles with the Soviet invasion troops in Manchoukuo and Chosen and a Japanese Submarine Unit has sunk three enemy vessels southeast of the Okinawas, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on August 12.

The announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m., August 12

1. The Japanese Forces in Manchoukuo and Chosen, in cooperation with the Manchoukuo Army, clashed on August 11 with the Soviets which had advanced to the line connecting Yuki, Hunchun and Muliang in the eastern sector and to the neighborhood of Hailar, Solun and Lichuan in the western sector, and a severe battle is raging.

2. A Japanese Submarine Unit attacked an enemy convoy on the waters southeast of the Okinawa Islands on the afternoon of August 11 and sank three vessels.

CARRIER PLANES AGAIN ATTACK KANTO DISTRICT

Hit War Plants, Airfields, and Strafe City Areas, Rail Facilities on Monday

The enemy task forces resumed their activities from early Monday morning presumably with the aim to commence landing operations soon. It is judged from the prevailing situation that the task forces will remain along the coast of the mainland for a long period to carry out their operations.

On August 9, about 1,700 shipborne planes attacked the Tohoku district and on the following day about 1,600 raided the Kanto and Tohoku districts. From early yesterday morning the enemy task forces, which were supposed to be located in the area east off Cape Inubo, started their activities again. Up to 10:30 a.m. about 600 planes in six waves attacked the Kanto district.

The enemy seems to have sent about 400 warships from the Leyte area to the Okinawa sector up to early this month. The activities of enemy submarines in Japanese waters have become more pronounced than ever before.

Th first wave of about 100 planes appeared at about 5:20 a.m. from the Kashima Channel by way of Choshi. The second and third waves came by the same channel. The fourth wave came from Choshi and Sagami Bay.

The raiding planes mainly attacked airfields and munitions factories near Lake Kasumigaura, Utsunomiya, Nagano, Tateyama, Choshi, Hachioji, the Keihin area and Kisarazu, and also machine-gunned city quarters and railway facilities.

The war results known up to 11 a.m. were eight enemy planes shot down and 16 damaged, according to a communique of the Eastern Army District Headquarters.

Two P B 4 Y's, invading from the southeastern tip of Shikoku at 9 a.m. on August 12, circled over the coast of the island and moved eastward. They circled again over Tosa Bay. Then they left by the same way which followed when they entered.

An hour later about 70 B-29's and 15 P-47's, moving northward from the Bungo Channel, invaded the neighborhood of the city of Matsuyama from the western coast of Shikoku and effected a machinegun and bombing attack upon the neighborhood of the city.

About the same time about five B-29's and about 15 P-47's, invading from the area under the jurisdiction of the Western Army District Headquarters, engaged in activities in the neighborhood of that part of the island opening to the Sea of Iyo. They left by the Bungo Channel at noon.

U.S. Reveals Losses

The United States Navy Department announced on Saturday the loss of the submarine Bonefish and the destroyer Callaghan with a total of 210 casualties, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon. The submarine was reported overdue from patrol and the crew of 85 officers and men are presumed dead. The destroyer Callaghan was lost in the Okinawa area.

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The Psychological Curb To Inflation

At such times as these when the economy of the nation is bearing the abnormal burdens imposed by the war, the specter of inflation naturally looms as a possibility. In this respect Japan has been exceptionally fortunate, for in spite of nearly four years of war the inflationary trend remains exceedingly slight. To be sure, commodity prices have increased, bank note circulation has reached a new high level, and the signs of incipient inflation have become evident. But the measures which the Government has been taking to keep official disbursements to the lowest possible limits, to control the extension of credits, and to absorb the surplus purchasing power of the spending public are succeeding in keeping the inflationary trend to surprisingly modest proportions. Indeed, in comparison with most of the other countries of the world, the inflation in Japan can hardly be considered to be any inflation at all.

Yet, because of the fact that other countries are going through the bitter experience of inflation, there is a natural concern as to whether or not there is the danger that Japan also will eventually be subject to this same menace. In this connection, the statement made by Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose some weeks ago is an assurance that the danger is not such that it cannot be controlled by proper means, and that the Government is fully using all these means with a seriousness of purpose which augurs well for the success of its efforts. But adding further weight to this assuring sign are the explanations which are being made by highly qualified experts in non-official circles who apparently find it possible to corroborate the official assurance.

Among these unofficial experts who present an optimistic picture is an academic economist who points out that there are two distinct types of inflation, namely, one which comes from an unsound depreciation of currency through over-issue, and one which come from a scarcity of material goods. Countries which have suffered most grievously from inflation have been those afflicted with inflation of the former type, while countries which have been able to keep their inflation within controllable bounds have had inflation of the latter type. Germany after the first World War, and China at the present time, suffer from the vicious inflation of the first type, hence their sufferings could not help but reach harrowing proportions. The inflation which looms as a theoretical possibility in Japan is of the latter type, and is henceforth amenable to effective control and amelioration.

In the case of Germany after the first World War, and particularly in the Chungking-controlled areas of China today, a vast and rapidly expanding currency issue is the outstanding feature. Currency was printed and put into circulation at such a prodigious rate that prices in terms of this depreciated paper money perceptibly rose every minute. Goods could be bought, if one had the money enough. There are well-known tales of people in Germany after the first World War dispatching a cab full of currency to buy one loaf of bread. And there are current now stories of the astronomical amounts which are being paid in Chungking for a box of matches or a sack of flour or any such commodity of daily use. But the significant point is that there was bread to be had, or that there is flour or matches to be had, if only one has the necessary amount of currency. And the necessary amount of currency is available, as the briskness of the transactions prove, although the distribution of that currency may be very uneven. Such a type of inflation is difficult to control, because the spiralling process of issuing more and more currency cannot be easily checked once the process gets started.

The inflationary trend in Japan, on the other hand, is of another character. Although it is true that the note issue in Japan has increased over past years, that increase is not unreasonable. What little inflation there is comes from the fact that the war has created a scarcity of commodities for sale. No matter how much money one may have, there are certain things which cannot be had at any price. The things which can be bought, can be bought at a moderate price, but there are some things in which purchases are simply impossible. Transactions are therefore few and slow, rather than numerous and rapid as in the other type of inflation.

The type of inflation which is incipient in Japan, because of its milder and more sluggish character, not only can be controlled by financial measures like limitation of government expenditures, control of credit, and absorption of surplus purchasing power, but these control measures can be vastly aided by the psychological attitude of the people and particularly by their traditional social customs. For instance, in the currency type of inflation, since goods are available, there is an almost uncontrollable natural temptation of the people to attempt to secure these goods at any price. But in the scarcity type of inflation, as soon as the people recognize the fact that a shortage exists and reconcile themselves to the unavailability of certain goods, the demand for such goods will disappear and the pressure to boost prices will subside. Although to be sure the fundamental solution to the problem of the shortage type of inflation is the return of conditions which will permit revived production, at least a very effective amelioration of the problem is present in the psychological inclination of the people to face the facts. For, once the facts are squarely faced, the pressure behind the acutest phase of the inflation will be relieved.

In this connection, the Japanese people stand in a most favorable position, for not only are they ever quick to reconcile themselves to facts, but they are prepared by social custom to be able to get along comfortably on very little in the way of material goods. Although their requirements in the way of the cultural and spiritual amenities are high, their requirements in the way of material goods are low. Accustomed to a simple life lived in close accord with nature, the Japanese can adapt himself to a satisfactory existence with the minimum of physical means. Shortages in material goods cannot dismay him. Hence, by reason of his traditional way of life, he can readily adopt the proper psychological attitude to break the bone of the inflation.

Considered from this psychological point of view as well as from the more technical economic point of view, it is possible to conclude that the problem of inflation in Japan is clearly amenable to successful control. Japan need never suffer from the extremely harrowing experience which other nations have had to undergo from the evil of vicious inflation.

A Cyclist

Mose was slowly pedaling his dilapidated bicycle down the village street.

"There he goes," cried mammy.

"There goes who?," demanded her friend.

"Why, ma' husband. Look at him; he's so shiftless that he sits down to walk."

A Matter of Gender

Little Girl—I wonder why they say "Amen" and not "Awomen."

Her Brother—Because they sing hymns and not hers, stupid.

The Cost

It wouldn't be so bad to tell your troubles to someone else, if you weren't forced to listen to his troubles in return.

A Year Ago Today

August 14, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Units in the Hunan area were preparing for a new operation after smashing the Chungking forces massed in the areas around Hengyang.

* * *

The British Broadcasting Corporation announced that a mutiny broke out among the officers and sailors of three British warships and 20 of the mutineers had been sentenced to death.

CHINA'S 'POLISH PROBLEM'

Relations Among U.S., Chungking, Yenan and Soviet Union

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

Having tasted bitter diplomatic defeats in Yugoslavia and Poland, the United States is compelled to regard her aims in China as being of greater importance than the war against Japan. Hence her frantic efforts, such as Nelson's economic assistance, Ambassador Hurley's political meddling and Major General Wedemeyer's military control. This can also be seen in America's change of policy toward Yenan as she has returned to her former policy of supporting Chungking only. This new American policy toward China was clarified by Ambassador Hurley in a press interview in Washington on April 2. Prior to this, Hurley had tried to effect a compromise between Chungking and Yenan, urging them to establish a United Government but he failed miserably. In gist, Hurley spoke as follows at the press interview: "To supply weapons to an armed political party (meaning Yenan) would amount to recognizing its position as a belligerent. America recognizes Chungking as the only legitimate government in China. Therefore, it will support that Government both politically and economically".

The above embodies an important political meaning. Firstly, it constitutes a confession, made unwittingly by America, that it is impossible to bring about the establishment of a Chungking-Yenan coalition government; secondly, it reveals what America does not like about Yenan, namely, its communistic character, although Hurley told the press that Yenan is not a pure communist party. Prior to the adoption of this new China policy, America had attempted to carry on negotiations with Yenan with a view to securing military bases and cooperation for the landing operations on the China coast. And despite the changed political situation, it is expected that similar efforts will be made by America hereafter. Hurley's conversation with the press may be taken as his attempt to retain Chungking's faith in America; nevertheless, the change in America's China policy cannot be denied. This policy of America was manifested when the Chinese delegates to the San Francisco Conference were selected. Prior to the opening of this conference, Yenan asked Hurley for his support in its attempt to gain the right to take part in the parley but Hurley rejected this request on the ground that the San Francisco Conference was a meeting of nations, not of political parties. However, Hurley did not forget to suggest that the representative of the Chinese Communist Party be included in the Chinese delegation to the conference. Hurley had to make this suggestion because it was difficult for him to reject Yenan's request flatly since he himself had endeavored to bring about a compromise between Chungking and Yenan and further because he had to pay due regard to the opinion of the Soviet Union who stood behind Yenan. Of course, he could not openly accept Yenan's request because of his government's policy of regarding Chungking as the only legitimate government in China. Thus, Hurley had to make a sort of compromise by proposing that the representative of the Yenan regime be included in the Chinese, or rather the Chungking delegation to the San Francisco Conference. Such, then, was the circumstances under which Chungking had to include Yenan's representative in its delegation to the parley. The United States had anticipated that Yenan would ask for the right of representation at international conferences and had been on guard against such a claim by the communist regime.

The new American policy has a double purpose: America desires to utilize Chungking in the war against Japan, especially in the coming decisive battle on the China Continent; at the same time, she wishes to make Chungking her bulwark against her enemies in China.

The Soviet Union and China

The Soviet Union is the only belligerent nation that has been completely freed from war activities by the collapse of Germany. While the leaders of America, Britain, Chungking and even France were busy warning their war-weary people that the war was only half over, and that the struggle against Japan had just begun, Premier Stalin was announcing to his people that the war had come to a victorious conclusion. It is only natural that the surplus energy of the Soviet Union should be directed to East Asia, especially to China, more than to any other country.

Following the commencement of the German-Soviet War, the Soviet Union had no time to pay proper attention to her affairs in East Asia. She transferred all of her rights and interests in Sinkiang to Chungking simply because she wished to devote her entire energy toward the prosecution of the war against Germany. In the meantime, Chungking frantically attempted to carry out military and political centralization in the Sinkiang area under its northwestern construction program, and it even went to the length of transgressing the Soviet border. America, too, sent surveying parties to the same border on the pretext of exploiting the natural resources of the northwestern region. She also sent technicians and established consulates, so that the Soviet route connecting Alaska, Siberia and northwestern China thus came under Chungking-American influence. This joint American-Chungking operation in northwestern China appeared to everybody as an act of daylight robbery; and it was only natural that it caused much discomfort to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet expert on Chinese affairs, Alexandrov, writing in the Soviet organ, War and the Working Class, made the following comment regarding Chiang's speech made on February 1 of this year in which the latter revealed the above attitude of Chungking:

"The speech delivered by Chiang Kai-shek at the meeting in Chungking can be regarded as an ultimatum served to Yenan; it essentially means the commencement of a new struggle against democratic forces and promises new misfortunes for China."

Neither the proposed united national army nor the proposed coalition democratic government were serious matters so long as they constituted the slogans of Yenan as a local Chinese regime; but they have assumed an important nature now that the will of Yenan is identified with the will of Moscow, and the sentiments of the Soviet Union are mirrored in the sentiments of Yenan. This has become more pronounced with the ending of the European War.

The strife between Chungking and Yenan must now be viewed from such an international standpoint. It is noteworthy that Yenan has recently assumed a vigorous attitude not only toward Chungking but even toward the United States, as revealed by the following vehement comment made by a Yenan paper on April 5 on the announcement made by Ambassador Hurley concerning America's new China policy:

"Hurley has made Yenan's endeavors for the unification of China extremely difficult by his bland disregard for the democratic demands of the Chinese masses. Moreover, it is not too much to say that his latest announcement contains the germ for the outbreak of civil war in China. He absolutely fails to take cognizance of the fact that the armed forces under Yenan's direction do not have as their objective the protection of a mere political body—these forces have been devoting their entire power in the war against Japan."

Yenan also voiced its dissatisfaction over the selection of only a single representative of the Chinese Communist Party for the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco Conference. As soon as Yenan's representative, Tung, arrived at San Francisco, he gave vent to this feeling in a statement to the following effect:

"I was selected to represent the 100,000,000 people of the Chinese Communist Party and to express their views before the San Francisco Conference. I do not consider the composition of the whole Chinese delegation as being satisfactory. The fact should be noted that only a single person represents the Chinese Communist Party which controls a population of 100,000,000, including a civilian army of 200,000 men, as well as 1,200,000 party members and 900,000 regulars."

It is easy to see that Chiang was loathe to include alien elements in his delegation to the first international conference which his regime was to attend as one of the sponsor nations. But he had to submit to the plan of including a communist representative partly because of his promise to "democratize China" and partly because of his regard for the Soviet Union. Chiang's plight in this respect may be likened to that of Hurley's. One may indeed say that America and Chungking form a common front against the Yenan regime and the Soviet Union, and vice versa. Thus, the political situation in China resembles that of Poland.

Showing deep apprehension over the future relations between the Soviet Union and Chungking, the American paper, The New York Herald Tribune, in its editorial of April 26, warned that unless an understanding is reached between these two countries, there will be another war. This statement may also be applied to Soviet-American relations regarding the China issue.

The anxiety being felt by Chungking over the possibility of China becoming the bloody battleground for the decisive battle between Japan and America and its fear that China may also be turned into a political battlefield a misfortune which befell Poland—these worries have actually been invited by Chungking itself. Chiang has no one to blame but himself.

Therefore, it can be said that the leaders of the Chungking regime should be the last to welcome the termination of the European War.

(End)

Parachutes Are Expensive

Jones, who used to be a railroad conductor, got a job on one of the big air liners. One day he met an old crony who asked him if his new job was much different from his old one. "Not much," was the reply; "except they won't let me throw a man off for not paying his fare."

SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUE

Production Can Be Trebled by Making Adjustments

By KIHACHIRO KIMURA

(1)

Peace time economy is at once individualistic and abstract. On the other hand, war time economy is national economy and concrete in nature. Peace time economy is individualistic and abstract in the sense that it is in terms of exchange value and currency economy and centers around the monetary acquisition of individuals. War time economy is national economy and concrete in the sense that it is in terms of utility value, having no essential relations with the increase in the profits of monetary value of individuals and thus centers around the expansion of utility value.

Let us take as an example the case of the diamond which is one of the articles to be turned into the Government. Under peace time economy, the value of a big diamond may be as much as tens of thousands of yen and much attention is paid to its high price. In war time economy, the importance of diamonds consists in their being utilized as a part of an important military weapon and their exchange value in money is of secondary importance.

Suppose there is a munitions company for making shafts. And suppose that its directors asked the technicians in the company's employment to attach certain parts to the shafts. Suppose further that the technicians refused to comply with the demand of the company directors by saying that the attachment of such parts would make no difference in the utility value of the shafts and that for this reason it would be only a waste in time and labor to attach such parts to the shafts. Suppose that the directors overrode the opposition of the technicians on the ground that the attachment of the parts would enhance the company's profit and enable it to earn a fat profit by turning in shafts with such parts. As the result of this action, the utility value of the shafts has been enhanced and the company's business becomes promoted when seen from the standpoint of its yielding power. Such a practice may be justifiable under normal time economy, but it is clear that it represents a depreciation of utility value under war time economy. It further means a relative decrease in war potential.

One may say that such examples are rare, but it is doubtful whether this is so. War time economy demands the expansion of utility value. But the expansion of utility value can only be carried out on the basis of exchange economy or monetary economy. While war time economy attaches greater importance to goods and utility value rather than money in essence, it cannot ignore money so long as it is based on currency or money economy. At the same time there is a problem of inflation for war time economy. Thus, it is clear that under war time economy there arises the problem of separation between utility value and exchange value. Under such circumstances, it is apparent that there will be many cases similar to the one we have just noted. We see many examples in our daily experience of such a case as the shaft-making company.

The separation between utility value and exchange value will take place in the two phases of quantity and quality. And it goes without saying that to dispose of this problem is one of the most important tasks of war time economy.

Let us now consider the practical solution of this problem. I am inclined to believe that such important problems of war time economy as the problem of industrial structure, the idea of priority of public interests to private interests, the principle of leadership, the system of responsible production, State management of industrial undertakings and the like all resolve themselves to the concrete problem of overcoming this separation between utility value and exchange value. Each of these indicates a partial solution of this important problem.

(2)

I believe the most effective way of solving this paradox and separation between the two forms of economic value is scientific technique.

Here physical utility is called utility value and it is objective in this sense. Now, scientific technique has an objectivity as well as utility value and the nature of a national economy.

Under peace time economy scientific technique belongs to exchange value and its original objectivity, utility value and national economic nature are deformed by its being a servant to profit-making enterprises. Thus, an aviation company in Kanto has its branches in Chugoku, while one in Kansai has its branch factories in Tokyo. And the example of the shaft factory is liabel to present itself. Such cases may be taken as proof that the survivals of peace time economy have not yet been fully wiped out from war time economy.

Under the prevailing severe war economy, it is necessary that economy should show its maximum utility value and be managed most efficiently and according to the needs of the State. In face of this national demand, no deformation of the nature of scientific technique shall be permitted. Nay, under the existing stage scientific technique should lift itself entirely from its subservient position to exchange value and become its own master by displaying its inherent character.

The necessity of scientific technique becoming the master of war time economy by possessing qualifications for such a position may be pointed out from the following two points.

Highest Technique Needed

The first point is to be found in the fact hat the Pacific War has become the decisive battle of aircraft warfare which requires the highest synthetic scientific technique. This point is stressed by Dr. Kiyoshi Tomizuka as follows:

"The enemy's fighting power undoubtedly lies in his vast material power. The enemy's strategy consists in first securing control of the air and then in displaying his material power with its maximum degree under such control. Therefore, we only need destroy this reliable power of the enemy in order to defeat him. We only need secure control of the air in the Pacific. This is the only way to victory for us."

The second point is that we must carry out the maximum production of our aircraft weapon by displaying our entire national power as a sequence of the first point. We must make the whole country the arsenal of aircraft production. It is a matter of paramount importance that under the existing restricted supply of materials and labor power, our maximum production power must be displayed and the utility value of our aircraft industry must be expanded as efficiently as possible from a scientific standpoint and that of national economy. In this respect, scientific technique is in a position to comply with such a national demand.

(To Be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, August 13

THE ATTITUDE OF A GREAT PEOPLE

MAINICHI—"We must recognize that the worst condition has now come. For defending the final line, for protecting the national polity and the honor of our race, the Government is exerting utmost efforts, and at the same time, expects that the people will also overcome the present difficulty to protect the polity of the Empire."

This is part of the latest statement issued to the people by the Government. Has this statement been correctly understood and reflected on by the people at large?

To sense a crisis is the instinct of man and to prepare for tomorrow after sensing a crisis is the wisdom of man. Our people have full knowledge of the crisis confronting the country without any special explanation. The Government clearly says "the worst condition." The wisdom of the Japanese people is not considered to be of the low standard. We by no means think that our people are looking unconcernedly at the Government's statement, a statement which reveals its determination to endeavor for tomorrow by stressing the protection of the nation's polity and the maintenance of the honor of the nation.

An attitude not to be disturbed at any turn in the situation. This is the attitude of a great people. In our country we have the Imperial Family, eternal and everlasting, and with the Imperial Family as the center, the one hundred million people are united. This is what we call the protection of our national polity and the maintenance of the honor of our race. Should our people allow themselves to disturb their domestic unity, they would have to abandon their glory to live eternally.

Under the Imperial Family the one hundred millions are to have a really domestic unity. At a period of the extension of national fortunes the Japanese people maintained unity well and why not tighten the unity if they enter into a period of reverses?

Man must have time for reflection either as individual or as a race. Development without reflection leads to stumbling. If we are to be given moments for reflection, it must be God's advice. We should never be in despair nor violent. We are a great people.

Ready to Use Again

One day they bury the hatchet, in China, and the following day it develops that one of the parties left the handle six inches out of the ground, for ready reference.

The Retort Courteous

Client: "Why Mr. Blackstone, your office is as hot as an oven."

Lawyer: "So it ought to be. I make my bread here."

CURRENCY REFORM IN SHANGHAI

New Action Expected to Have Favorable Effect

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

In view of the prevailing credit inflation in Shanghai, caused by the reckless issuing of the special "Pakuantan" notes by the modern Chinese banks and native banks in that city, the Central Reserve Bank has suspended the issuance of such notes. They are being replaced by another kind of note known as "Pen Piao" or promissory notes. In the latter part of June, the Central Reserve Bank called the representatives of the modern Chinese banks, "Chien Chuwan" and other traditional financial organs and informed them of the decision. The date of suspension was set for July 3 after which the promissory notes are being issued by the banks and financial organs on their own respective credit and responsibility.

It was on December 10, 1941, two days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, that the special notes made their debut on the financial market of Shanghai, immediately after the foreign concessions in Shanghai were taken over by the Japanese Forces. The 'Pakuantan notes' were cheques drawn against the Bankers' Federated Reserve Association and the Chien Chuwan Federated Reserve Chest by the Chinese modern banks and financial houses.

Simultaneously with the taking over of the foreign concessions in Shanghai, the Japanese blocked the deposits with the Chinese banks and other financial houses, and it was decided that the withdrawal of their deposits should be carried out in the following manner by a joint conference of the representatives of the Chinese banks and financial houses held on the night of December 9: (1) Deposits shall be paid in 'fapi' cash up to a certain definite limit but the amounts exceeding this limit shall be paid in 'Pakuantan' notes. (2) Deposits made in cash after December 10 shall be paid in cash in unlimited amounts. (3) Deposits made in various cheques and the payments of all 'Pen Piao' notes, both long and short, issued before December 8, shall be made in 'Pakuantan' notes.

Special Notes Introduced

In other words, all enemy banks were taken over by the Japanese Forces. In order to meet the deficiency of cash in the Shanghai financial circles, all the deposits made with these banks up to the outbreak of the war were frozen. These deposits were to be paid back in restricted amounts of up to 500 yuan for every three days. In order to allay the impeded operation of commercial transaction during this period, the system of the special notes came to be utilized in order to make possible the movement of large deposits thus frozen and to carry out the movement of deposit accounts. These special notes were inconvertible with 'fapi' cash, but they made commercial transactions possible, since they were cleared on the books of the banks and the financial houses. The movement of deposit accounts was to be made through the deposits of the banks or financial houses belonging to either the Bankers' Federated Reserve Association or the Chien Chuwan Federated Reserve Chest. When Bank 'A' wishes to make a payment to Bank 'B', the former will pay the special notes drawn by it against the Bankers' Federated Reserve Association. Thus may the deposits of Bank 'A' with the Association be transferred to the accounts of Bank 'B' to an amount corresponding to the amount of the special notes paid in by Bank 'A'. Later these special notes came to be issued not only against the Association and the Chest, but also against the banks affiliated with the Central Reserve Bank.

The system of the special notes worked smoothly so long as there was an ample supply of the Central Reserve Bank paper money. Recently, however, there has been an increasing scarcity of cash due to price inflation coupled with exchange restrictions on trade for the interior regions. This has been accompanied by the reckless issuance of the 'Pakuantan' notes which came to be used as speculative capital.

Spur to Inflation

The total amount of the 'Pakuantan' notes issued up to the time of suspension was estimated at 30,000,000 Yuan or even more. So stupendous is the amount that the actual amount is believed to be difficult of calculation. There are many banks which carry as much as four or five times their deposits. Some bank is said to have issued special notes to the value of 20 times its deposits for the purpose of speculative capital purchase. As a result of all this, special notes of the amount of something like 2[illegible] times the reserves of the Bankers' Federated Reserve Association have come into circulation. This has afforded the same stimulus for inflation as an increase of currency circulation. Because of the reckless issuance of the special notes, many forms of counterfeited notes made their appearance. Moreover, due to the extreme scarcity of cash money, the exhorbitant discount rate of 2[illegible] per cent for exchanging the special notes with cash money prevailed.

In view of the foregoing state of affairs, the Central Reserve Bank, in cooperation with the Bankers' Federated Reserve Association and the Chien Chuwan Federated Reserve Chest, decided to replace the system of the 'Pakuantan' notes with the 'Pen Piao' notes to prevent further inflation. 'Pen Piao' notes are being issued by each bank or financial house according to the amount of its deposits, so that there will be no danger of the reckless issuance of these notes. Whereas the banks and financial houses could issue the special notes in any amounts and utilize them for various purposes, including speculation, no such possibility is expected in the case of the 'Pen Piao' notes, since the period of the latter's circulation is restricted. It is expected that this will have a favorable effect on the new changes among Shanghai's financial circles.

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JAPANESE girl seeks position in a foreign family in any capacity. Willing to work outside Tokyo.
Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

IN Karuizawa: Bicycle, foreign make, mark Crescent, 22 inches in good condition; riding boots and boots for small boys (new); in exchange for man's shoes size 10½ mon or larger size, etc.
Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hayama: Near Moritobashi, foreign style house with 5 rooms and one servant's quarter, kitchen, bath, city water, for rent only to Japanese family.
Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A SET of sofa and three armchairs in Sengokuhara, Hakone.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASEL, almost new, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Moderate price.
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Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and clips for immediate sale.
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LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size 9 mon 7 bu—26), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MORNING coat, woolen yarns, felt hats (size 7¼), leather cased travelling watch, all foreign made.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply E. [illegible] (Swiss), No. 37, Kitano-cho [illegible], Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VACUMATIC Parker fountain pen, 14 carats nib, very good condition, for immediately sale to highest bidder, also ivory Mah Jong set.
Apply Box 195, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (3-5 years old), and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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